CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1872.

THE DECISIVE BATTLE.

LATEST RETURNS FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE.

A Candid and Careful Statement of the Proportions of the Victory.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WILMINGTON, August 5. The returns from the remote counties, especially those on the Virginia border and those in the extreme western portion of the State, continue to come in very slowly, and it is still difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the size of the Conservative majority in the whole State. Sixty counties have been heard from officially, and they give a net Conservative majority of 1252. Of the remaining thirty-two counties, twentyfour are Conservative and eight Republican. and those thirty-two counties gave in 1870 a net Democratic majority of 3874, which, added to that of the sixty counties heard

from, makes a net Conservative majority In the State of 5126. It is reported, however, that the Republicans have gained heavily in the First Congressional District, which, in 1870, gave a Democratic majority of 455, and how far these gains may reduce the above of the second library how far these gains may reduce the above estimate it is impossible to say. It is still considered certain that Judge Merrimon and the whole Conservative State ticket are elected, and the Legislature is certainly overwhelmingly Conservative. The Conservatives have certainly elected four out of the eight Congressmen, and, in all probability, five. In the First District Clinton L. Cobb (Republican) is elected over D. M. Carter (Conservative) by a majority of a few hundred. In the Second District, which is the Republican stronghold, the figures are in for all but two counties, and Charles R. Thomas (Republican) has a majority of about 7584 over W. H. Kitchen (Conservative.) In the Third District, A. M. Waddell (Conservative) is elected over Neil McKay, Jr., (Republican) by 847 majority-an improvement of 236 over the net Democratic majority in the same countles in 1870. Tac Fourth District, in which William A. Smith (Republican) is running against Sion H. Rogers, (Conservative,) the result is still doubtful. One county remains to be heard from, but the rest give Smith a majority of 6. In the Fifth District, James M. Leach (Conservative) has defeated Thomas Settle by about 719 majority. The Sixth District is all heard from but one county, and gives Thomas S. Ashe (Conservative) a majority of 2801 over Oliver H. Dockery, Republican. In the Seventh District the returns are in for only half the countles, but they give W. M. Robbins, Conservative, a majority of 1408 over David M. Furches, Republican, and the remaining counties are strongly Democratic. The returns from the Eighth District are also meagre, but no doubt is entertained of the

VIEWS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

by 3000 majority.

election in that district of Z. B. Vance, Con-

servative, over W. G. Chandler, Republican,

NEW YORK, August 5.
A special from Raleigh to the Herald says that seventy-seven countles have been heard from and Merrimon is now over 1100 ahead. The remaining counties will probably be heard

The Tribune, World and Sun still claim that the State has gone Democratic.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

lic blaup of Clonfert, Captain Nolan, his brother, Mr. Sebastian Nolan, and nineteen Roman Catholic priests.

MADRID, August 5.

King Amadeus has arrived at San Sebastian and met with a warm reception. He was visited by the prefect of the French department of the Base of the Pyrences, who delivered a letter from President Thiers to the King congratulating him on his recent escape from assassination. Instion.

President Thiers will leave Paris to-day for Tronville, a seaside resort, in the department of Colvados.

The Crop Prospects-All Quiet Politically-The Whites for Greeley-Religious Meetings.

BISHOPVILLE, August 1. The season continues most favorable. It rained on an average of every other day during the month of July. The corn crop is safe beyond peradventure, and the anxiety of the planter on that score is relieved. Those who planted with the expectation of making planted with the expectation of making enough—which includes nearly everybody here—will have a sufficiency of "the staff of life." The pea crop, which was almost a total failure last year, is looking very promising—in a word, the appearance of the crops in the provision line betokens a plentiful yield. With regard to cotton, the general prospect continues good. On light sandy and low, flat lands it has sustained some injury from an excess of rain. There are serious apprehensions of rust, thaying already put in an hensions of rust, it having already put in an appearance on a few farms. It is too long to make any confidential statement or prediction respecting the probable yield. The plant is still subject to many contingencies; August is the most important month for the fruiting. The only noteworthy drawback to be seen at this time is the large percentage of late cotton which, according to the most reliable authori-

look at the weed. ere is a periect dearth of political news This community is remarkably quiet and con-servative. There is no agitation of politics at all, even among the freedmen, who have given us no trouble, so far, by deserting the crop for political gatherings. Though not enthusi-astic, the whites, with but two or three exceptions, prefer Greeley to Grant. The blacks will, of course, not hesitate to obey the be-hests of their Radical leaders, and will go in

ass for Grant. A camp meeting of the Methodist denomi nation commences at Providence to-day. It is the first that has been held in this county since the war, and will likely be largely at meeting will begin in the Baptist Church of this neighborhood, Rev. J. K. Durham, pas-tor. Among other officiating ministers the Rev. J. K. Men. mhall, an able revivalist of the Baptist denomination, will be in attend ance. The gathering promises to be one of much interest. The meeting will probably con-tinue the greater part of next week. The week after a series of religious services will begin The gathering promises to be one o in the Methodist Church here, which is unde

the Methodist Chilten here, which is the the pastoral care of Rev. S. A. Weber.

The weather is extremely hot and sultry—even the nights are oppressively warm. The uniform heat is so relaxing to the system and has such an enervating effect as to render one almost good for nothing—almost incapale of exercise. ble of exertion.

SUMNER ON THE WAR PATH.

Speaker Blaine Provokes the Classic Senator to Strong Language-A Scathe ing Indictment of Grant and his Apologists-A Document for Colored Men to Read and Ponder.

WASHINGTON, August 5. Senator Sumner has addressed the follow ing reply to Speaker Blaine's letter, dated at Augusta, Maine, July 31st, accusing him of treachery to Republicanism in his support of Greeley, and of "turning his back on the millions to whom in past years he had stood as a shield and bulwark of defence:"

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1872. to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretension known as Grantism, in con-tradistinction to Republicanism, which you would install anew in the governmen You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg leave to say that in Joining the Republicans, who brought forward an original Abolitionist, I ern Secessionists" who, as you aver, are now oc-operating with me in support of this original Abolitionist, except to rejoice that if among former associates some like yourself hesitate, their places are supplied in an unexpectable. hesitate, their places are supplied in an inter-pected quarter. You entirely misunderstood me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presiden-tial election? Never while a sufferer did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindnes and now after the lapse of more than half a generation I will not unite with you in drag-ging him from the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of a political conflict nd arrest the longing for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me. At this juncture I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconcillation, but this infinite boon you would postpone. Seven years have passed since we laid aside our arms, but unhappliy during all this period there has been a hostile spirit towards each other, while the rights of colored fellowcitizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period or human life; should not the spirit be changed with the body? Can we not, after seven years, combody? Can we not, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our foes repeat the eaying, "Thy people shall be my people; thy God shall be my God?" I declare my preference for an original Abolitionist as President, and you seem to create a diversion by crying out that immocrats will support him, to which I rep; so much the better; their support is the assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by Democrats, and this is the pledge of a true union beyond and this is the pledge of a true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas, without which all other victories must fall. To intensify your allegations, you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. But, pardon me; nobody knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is bolsterous against Horace Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mosby. This is all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a Democratic administration, and you have the courage to assert as within my knowledge that, with the election of Horace Greeley, Congress will be handed over to the control of the party who have positively denied the rights of the black men. You say that I know this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati

tested on the other, must result in a larger number of Congressional representatives sin-cerely devoted to the rights of the colored citi-zens than ever before. The Democrats will be

pledged, as never before, to the ruling princi-ple that all men are equal before the law, and also to the three constitutional amendments,

with the clause in each empowering Congress

to enforce the same by appropriate legislation; but, besides Democrats, there will be

civil rights, to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law—less, I fear, from Democratic opposition than from Republican lukewarmness and the want of support in the Presidential office. The great issue which the people are called to

which of support in the President. The great issue which the people are called to decide in November is on the President, and nobody knows better than yourself that the

House of Representatives, chosen at the came time, will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now, harmony with peace freely involves what I most desire. With such a President, Congress will be changed, and, for the first time since the war, the conal rights of all will have a declared

will

A special from Raleigh to the Times says that Caldwell has 1434 majority in seventy-four counties, and the returns from the remaining counties may probably reduce the majority to 300, but the official count only will determine

but, besides Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also your associates, who, I trust, will not betray the cause. Senators and representatives, calling themselves Republicans, have been latterly in large machine twenty-two persons for interference with the Galway elections, including the Roman Cathological Calling the Senators and representatives, calling themselves Republicans, have been latterly in large machine to which you refer though urged The English government will prosecute twenty-two persons for Interference with the Galway elections, including the Roman Catho-

International Amenities.

PARIS, August 5.

the equal rights of all will have a declared representative at the head of the government, whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victor in war, being a control of the con be of higher significance than that of any vic-tor in war, being not only a testimony but a constant motive power. In this great cause, oppression, whether open hostility or mere subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influ-THINGS IN SUMTER. ence of such a representative. Therefore, in looking to the President, I look also to Con-gress, which will take its character in a large gress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley, we do the best we can for the whole government, not only in the executive but in the legislative branch, while we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gitts by official patronage, selzure of the war powers, indignities to the black Republicans, and the various incapacities now exhibited by the President and the Rings by which he governs, none of which you can defend. You know well that the Rings are already condemned by the American people. For myself, I say plainly and without hesitation that I prefer Horace Greeley with any Congress that is possi-[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Horace Greeley with any Congress that is possi-ble on the Cincinnati platform to President Grant with his pretensions and his Rings, a vote for whom involves the support of all a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions with prolonged power in all the Rings. There must be another influence and another example. The administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice awakened by industry, and not only the two houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel the irresistible authority over-spreading, prevailing, permeating everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of colored citizens and place them above all partisan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always the obed for humanity. The country needs such a motive ty, amounts to very nearly one-third of the cop. While the early stands have matured the bottom and middle crops, the late planting has very few, if any, grown bolls—though it is all about equal in point of size—a circumstance well calculated to deceive those who humanity. The country needs such a motive power in the White House. It needs a generous tountain there. In one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine. The personal charges you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man I was a faithful expension of the Breathern man. I was a faithful supporter of the President until somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the Island of San Domingo, involving the seizure of war power in viola-tion of instructions, and an indignity to a Black Republic in violation of international law, and, when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the origin of my opposition. I could not have done less without failure in that duty which is with me the rule of my life, nor can I doubt that, when partisan sentiments are less saily you

partisan sentiments are less active, you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile, I appeal confidently to the candid judgment of those who amidst all present differences of opinion unite in the great objects, far above party or President, to which my life is devoted. I am sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES SUMNER. To the Honorable Speaker Biaine. THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, August 5.
Probabilities: Variable northeast and southwesterly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with continued rain fall, but clearing weather in the former on Tuesday.

BAD FOR THE BONIFACES.

THE FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORTS IN A SAD PLIGHT.

A Recoil Against the High-Price System-Too Much of a Grand Thing-Killing the Goose with the Golden Eggs.

A Saratoga correspondent of the New York Tribune discourses as follows on the effects of the present style of keeping hotels at popular places of resort, especially in the North:

At last the vengeance so long predicted by indignant and outraged tourists has overtaken the hotel-keepers. A reaction against summer travel in this country has set in, which threatens to involve in ruin many enterprising landlords, and to work a complete revolution in the hotel system at our fashlonable reing laudlords, and to work a complete revolu-tion in the hotel system at our fashionable re-sorts. The present season is the poorest ever known to the hotel-keepers. It is now the lust week of July, and it is safe to say that fashionable summer hotels are not half full, and that in many instances not more than a quarter of the rooms are occupied. Hotels of wide celebrity—hotels whose advertisements read so attractively that it seems as if they must be overcrowded, are not paying their running expenses. There is even, with but a few guests, an absolute necessity for keeping up the standard of the table.

WHAT IT COSTS. Armies of servants have been engaged for the season, and must be paid and fed. Rent must be provided for, and altogether, unless August changes the whole aspect of affairs, many of our best rural hotels will change hands after this season. During the war and for the five years following the hotel-keepers reveiled in money. Everybody went to the most expensive resorts, and paid the most extravarant prices with only a feeble murmur. most expensive resorts, and paid the most ex-travagant prices with only a feeble murmur. The hotel-keepers, like Jesurun of old, waxed iat and kicked. They saw the public seized by a mania, and they took advantage of it. When their rooms were full, and often when when their rooms were lini, and once when they were not, they put up cots in the pariors, and crowded their guests as in barracks, charging for this uncomfortable and insufficient accommodation the same rates they mominally asked for separate rooms. Four to six dollars a day were paid for sleeping on a six dollars a day were paid for steeping on a cot and for a chance to fee the waiters at the dining-table; and on the public—the most egregious and gregarious of the asinine kind—struggled for a chance to add its contributions to the Pactolian stream flowing into the capaclous pockets of the all-absorbing. Bonifaces. Of course, the everybody was specially attracted to the houses which were known to

be the most over-crowded. HOTEL DESPOTISM. Landlords strutted and hotel clerks ruled travellers with a rod of iron. It was proposed still further to increase the rates of board. Seven dollars a day were talked of as a reasonable figure in the early future of the first class hotels. The masters were triumphant, the paying slaves (the public) were humble, slient and crushed. Suddenly the "corner" in hotels broke. The first symptom of weakness showed itself early last season. The papers were filled with the complaints of grumbling "constant readers." European trips became more popular than ever, and the patronage of our summer hotels fell off. There were several bad failures, and among them those of three of the most prominent hotel men in the coun-try. The idea of increasing the price of board was then at once abandoned, and a decrease was decreed, being an average, how-ever, of only fifty cents a day. The seven dollar chimera vanished, and opulent land-

lords eighed for the golden days which had passed away. The present season was entered upon with fear and trembling, especially as the number of hotels had greatly increased of late, and several new and very attractive re-sorts had been just opened. But repentance came too late. If the gloss which laid the golden eags was not killed, she certainly was seriously wounded and had become exceedlngly shy and timid. The primary cause of all this trouble lay in the nigh rates of board. The secondary in the incivility of landlords, or rather their subordinates, with whom the travelling public had been brought into con-

The mere nominal price of board was always much enhanced by extraneous charges—by the fees to walters, bootblacks and porters, and by the prices of carriage hire, &c. Another item was the absurd rate of omnibus fare. For ten cents, a man may ride in a New York omnibus from the Battery to Fortleth street. For going a quarter—one-eighth—of that dis-. from the steamboat landing or the ralltance, from the steamboat landing of the rail-road depot to the fashionable hotel he would be charged half a dollar, and this, too, in places where horses and their feed were much cheaper than in the city. This item, perhaps, ooks rather too trifling to deserve mentlor out, when Mr. Smith was on his summer tour with Mrs. Smith and the two Misses Smith, and and Master Smith, and Mrs. Smith's unmarried sister, it counted up rapidly. Then the nomi-nal poard price only included sleeping accom-

modations, and the price of a private sitting room was always made disproportionately

THE MODEL CLERK. A goodly part, not by any means the largest, but still a noteworthy portion of the patronage of the summer hotels, comes from gentlemen travelling alone, or in parties of two and three The indignities heaped upon this class of the The indignities heaped upon this class of the community form a fearful record, and this brings into prominence that wonderful being, the hotel clerk of the period. Young, handsome and supercilious, with his hair dressed in the most killing style, with plump red cheeks, with elegant garments of the most fashlonable out, with a diamond pin, with a large-linked watch-guard, with superb cuffunttons, with an indifferent haughtiness of demeanor wonderful to behold, with a sovereign contempt for the sovereign people, with all contempt for the sovereign people, with all the attributes of power, with all the overbear-ing qualities which come from Irresponsible sway—this is that marvellous and magnificent mixture of Jove and Apollo. And this is what he did with the gentlemen travelling alone or in parties of two or three: He would deliberately banish them to the hot rooms in the attic, or to the inferior apartments looking attic, or to the inlettor apartments looking upon dismal court-yards, or exposed to the odors of the kitchen. He would calmly telthem that all the good rooms on the front were occupied. He would know this to be false, and his victims would know it, too, but false, and his victims would have to be one of the was omnipotent and they were helpless. This was the general practice in all fashionable hotels. Now the occupant of the poorest rooms has to pay precisely the same price as he who, by favoritism and a personal acquaintance with the clerk, has the best one.

ONE-SIDED MISTAKES. He must also be careful to see, in his bills, that there is not an extra charge for some meal dating just anterior to his arrival, or some omnibus ride he did not take. Here there is to be noted a phenomenon. I have travelied much for many summers, in this and other lands, usually frequenting the best hotels, and of the very many "errors" found in my nills I have observed that they have been invariably in favor of the landlord. I have never once found the extra half-dollar, or the shilling, or the franc, or the thaler, or the rouble put down to my credit. I draw no inference, but simply state the fact as a curious phenomenon in hotel mathematics. some omnibus ride he did not take.

TOURISIS DBIVEN ABROAD.

The growing distavor which our hotel sys tem is gaining has driven many of our sum-mer travellers to Europe. Never before have the outgoing steamers been as numerous and as crowded as this season. Experience has proved that a foreign trip can be made at no greater, and often at less, expense than a tour greater, and other than a commortable residence at one of them. This tendency to vist Europe will increase with increasing facilities, and as everybody who has been there once wants to go again, the American hotel-keepers will find they have raised a rival which, like the ghost of Banquo,

"will not down."

The European system introduced into some of our hotels—that is, the system of only paying for what you eat—is a concession to the spirit of disaffection in regart to our prevaent hotel arrangements, but is too often lent hotel arrangements, but is too olden a defusion and a snare. The prices for articles of tood are placed so high as to be equally an insult to the understanding and to the pocket. This, too, will be remedied in time.

The other day I asked a summer hotel keeper, of gentlemanly instincts and long experience, his opinion of the points alluded to in this letter. He acknowledged that Euro-

pean travel was havig this season a disas-trous effect upon the vatering-place patron-age, but maintained the every season brought out a fresh supply of yunger home tourists age, but maintained the every season brought out a fresh supply of junger home tourists—roung men just begining to travel, young bridal couples, and to nonweaux riches who would fill the vacancie. He declared that the would fill the vacancie He declared that the high rates of board were made necessary, chiefly by the expensof help, by the army of walters who had to bevell paid and who ate so much. He did no deny that fashionable hotel keepers general (until the last season or two) had been making large fortunes, nor did he seem to deprece the system of feeling the walters.

THE FEENUISANCE.

He mentioned an in ance of a fashionable Saratoga Hotel whee the newly arrived Saratoga Hotel whee the newly arrived guests could literallyget nothing to eat till they feed both the heat-waiter and the sable attendant at their parcular table, and when they complained at theffice the landlord coolly told them that he "hd nothing to do with the dining-room arragements, which were entirely in the handsof Mr. Moses." "And where is Mr. Moses?" "Mr. Moses? Air, that is he—the head-waiterthere!" This, my informant seemed to this, was, perhaps, carrying the thing a little to far. It is but fair to say that Saratoga and Long Branch are full say that Saratoga and Long Branch are full even this season, but thre are special reasons in these cases. The profinity of Long Branch to New York Insures umerous visitors. At to New York insures numerous visitors. At Saratoga the waters, th races, and the celebrity of the place in the South and among travellers from Europe, account for the large number of visitors there. To see the other side of the story visi the Catakili, Sharon, Niagara, Cape May, Vest Point, the White Mountains, Lake Georg, and other recognized and really attractee places of resort. Hotel-keepers and othrs interested in the success of these places may hide the facts of the case, but the trth is that the elegant hotels at these points, een at this advanced stage of the season, arehalf empty.

A HUNDRED GUN! FOR GREELEY.

N:w York, August 5.

A dispatch from Brisid says that on the return of Horace Greeley b day to that place he will be given the honor if a sa'ute of one hundred guns and a muncipal reception. Last evening Chief Justice Clase met Mr. Greeley at the house of the forner's son in law Sans. at the house of the forner's son-in-law, Sena tor Sprague, at Narragasett Pier.

A CHAPTER IN DRINKS.

How Many Gallons of them we Consume-What they Cost-The Profit on

The New York Evening Post has been examining the statistics of drinks, and submits hem in a form that would make a taking tract for the temperance people. Of course there is another side of the trinking question, but this one is suggestive :

In addition to the 62,314,627 gallons of nome-made spirits, and 7,159,740 barrels of fermented liquors on which taxes were paid in 1871, we imported of wine 9,788,983 gallons, in 1871, we imported of wine 9,788,983 gallons, and 431,562 dozen botties; of spirits 2,629,326 gallons, and 123,667 dozen bottles, and of malt liquors 832,431 gallons. Four millions out of the nine of wine cost only 29 cents per gallon, and 3,000,000 of them 32 cents per gallon; the small remainder varied in price, from wing at 64 cents andrum at 77 cents to brandy at \$1.64 per gallon. The home-made articles averaged perhaps 60 cents per gallon for spirits, and 30 cents for beer, as these are the prices of our exports of the same articles. The cost of the foreign importation was \$12,438,380. If to this we add \$38,000,000 of excise duty and the first cost of the homeof excise duty and the first cost of the home made articles, at the above prices, our tota outlay for one year's stock of drinks will ex-ceed \$162,000,000. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-four .

DISTILLERS

out of the 8192 registered were employed in the production of the home contingent of these drinks, and 163,522 licensed brandy smashes mint juleps, gin slings and cocktails; and, o course, we paid for them 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent course, we paid for them 3, 30, 25 and 35 cents a glass, for that which cost only from a teath to a twentieth part of these amounts, thus putling into the pockets of the dealers the sum of mere than \$500,000,000. Those thus licensed of the second of the to sell liquors make one in 250 of the popula tion, and they have, on an average, one of two assistants, making one in every 100 to one n every 130 of the citizens engaged in drinkin every 130 of the citizens engaged in drink-selling. Leaving out the women and youths not yet arrived at the drinking age, and making some allowance for teetotallers, those who support those drinking establishments are less than twelve millions in number, so chat on an average every

EIGHTY DRINKERS SUPPORT A DRINKING ESTAB

and consume 460 gallons of spirits, 80 gallons of wine and 2000 gallons of beer an nually. This would be utterly incredible were it not for the two facts that the census gives 38,000,000 as the population, and that the internal revenue department, in their report for 1871, puts down \$3,051,484 as rereport for 1871, puts down \$3,001,454 as re-ceived and accounted for from persons taking out licenses at \$25 a year each, and if they had all taken a full year's license it would have required 146,059 in number to have made up this sum; but as some of them paid less than a full year's license there must have been more than this number licensed. In the been more than this himsel flocuses. In the same way the department accounts for the re celpt of \$746,696 from those who pay \$100 year for license; and as some of them would pay for less than a year, there must have been more than 7,466 of them. These two number added together make at least the number li-censed as above given. The eighty individu censed as above given. The eighty labels who supports drinking store will require to pay its expenses—say, on an average, \$1 for rent, \$5 to \$10 for wages paid to servants and \$10 as profit to the proprietor-in all \$45 r nearly \$60 each.

OF THESE STORES THERE ARE NEARLY ONE HUM DRED AND FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND, and their total expenses will therefore amoun to six hundred and seventy-seven millions o dollars, or about the same as the estimate ar rived at above by a different process, in which the profits to the licensed dealers were put at five hundred millions, and the first cost of the nve nundred millions, and the first cost of the liquors at one hundred and sixty-two millions. The State of New York has 23,846 licensed sellers, or one for every one hundred and eighty of the population, while one in sixty to

one in ninety of its people are engaged hese liquor stores.

The City of New York has 7123 licensed se The City of New York has 71.5 licensed serers of drink, or 1 for every 140 of the population, while 1 in 50 to 1 in 70 of its people are engaged in drink-selling. Massachusetts, in 1871, had 8622 of its people licensed to sell, and 1 in every 85 engaged in selling drink. Pennsylvania had 14.431 licensed, or 1 to every 240. Ohlo bad 12.377, or 1 in every 210. Illinois had 9569 licensed, or 1 in 260. Maine had 1053, or 1 in 600. Other States range between 1 in 200 and 1 in 600; so that, on an average, every 80 families in the land support a drinking store, with its two or three drink attendants.

tendants.

These two or three attendants make up an army of 300,000 to 400,000 persons, who, if they were not thus employed, might be earning on an average \$500 to \$1000 a year each. Thus withheld from remunerative work, the nation loses thereby from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000, which, added to the other outlays already given, make a total of EIGHT HUNDRED TO A THOUSAND MILLIONS OF

DOLLARS ANNUALLY as the cost to the nation of the drinks which our people indulge. Nor is this all. If we could calculate the amount by which the effects of drink increases our judicial and prison expenses, there would be another large litem to add to this enormous amount. These are not imaginative figures, as too many such are not imaginative agures, as too many such estimates are, but the sober realities of the internal revenue reports, so far as the number of licenses is concerned; and it any one should think two to three more than the average number employed in each store, or \$4500 too much for rent, wages, income and other ex penses of the stores, let him take his own estimate of these items, and he will find that by no possible "scrimping" can the cost of on dripks to the nation be reduced to less than seven or eight hundred millions of dollars annually, or from eighty to one hundred dolannually, or from eighty to one hundred dol lars for each family.

.The Israelites from Alsace and Lorraine, who are about founding a congregation in New York, held a meeting in that city last evening and subscribed twelve thousand dollars towards that purpose.

THE DIRECT TAX SALES.

HOW THE OWNERS MAY RECOVER THEIR LANDS.

Important Regulations of the Internal Revenue Office, Governing the Process of Restoration.

The following are the regulations for redeeming and restoring lands owned or held by the United States under the provisions of the direct tax acts, and for carrying out the provisions of an act for the relief of the purchasers of such lands: TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1872. All lands now owned or held by the United States by wirthe of proceedings under an act envited "An act for the collection of direct faxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," ap-proved June 7, 1862, and under acts supplementary thereto, or upon the same subject-matter, except such lands as are excepted by the 7th and 8th sections of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, viz: Lands, farms, plantations or lots which are now in whole or in part used or occupied by the United States for national cemeteries, or for the burial o the dead, or other public purposes, or which, under instructions of the President of the United States, have been reserved for military or naval purposes, or such lot of land on Hunting Island, South Carolina, as may be necessary as a site for the erection of a lighthouse; also block one hundred and twenty-three, Beaulort, South Carolina, now occupied as a country for the Carolina, and Resultory may be courthouse for the County of Beaufort, may be redeemed and restored to the original owner, heirs-at-law, or devisees or grantees, upon an application therefor to the secretary of treasiry through the commissioner of Internal revenue, made in compliance with these regulations and the provisions of the law in rela I. The application must be made within two

vears from June 8, 1872. years from June 8, 1872.

II. Satistactory evidence must be furnished in each case that the applicant was, at the date of sale, the legal owner, or is the heir at-law,

devisee, on grantee in good faith, and for val-uable consideration, of such legal owner. III. The amount of tax charged against the lands described in the application for redemp-tion, together with the cost of advertising, and of the sale of said lands, and all other proper charges against the same, together with interest at ten per centum per annum upon the tax from the date of its assessment, and upon the rom the date of its assessment, and upon the costs and other legal charges from the time they accrued and were payable, must be paid into the treasury of the United States before redemption is awarded and title restored. IV. The amount of tax and other legal

charges will be ascertained in each case by the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

V. If any person other than the applican shall, in any case, in good faith and under color of legal title, have made valuable and permanent improvements on the lands owned or held as hereinbefore mentioned, after acnisition of the title by the United States, and applicant for redemption to pay to such person or persons the reasonable value of such permanent improvements at the time of actual

VI. If the applicant and the party claiming compensation for improvements fall to agree and to settle the matter, then notice of that fact may be filed with the secretary of the fact may be filed with the secretary of the treasury, who will thereupon inform the United States district judge of the district where the lands are situated, that a claim for such compensation is pending. Upon receipt of such information said judge will appoint three disinterested freeholders, residents of the county or parish in which such lands are situated, who shall assess and report the value of the same to the secretary of the treasury, under oath.

The report of said freeholders must set forth the nature of the improvements, when they were made, by whom made, and the reasonable value thereof, as aforesaid, and all other facts that may be, in their judgment, material to a fair and just determination of the rights of the VII They must make their report in dupli

cate; must send one copy of it to the secretary of the treasury, and file the other in the office of the clerk of the highest court of record of the State in the county or parish where such lands are situated.

VIII. The expenses of such freeholders in

the discharge of the duties herein mentioned are to be borne and paid equally by the parties to the controversy.

IX. When the lands have been redeemed

under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, the commissioner of internal revenue will make out certificates of elease in duplicate and present the same to If approved by him they will be returned to the commissioner of internal revenue, who will deliver the original to the party redeem-ing, and retain the duplicate on the file in his office. Such certificate shall be in substance as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-CERTIFICATE OF RE

Whereas, on the — day of —, A. D. 186— the following described tract, lot or parcel of land, situated in the county of —, in the State of —, and particularly described as follows, viz: —, sold for he unpaid tax charged thereon, under an act entitled —An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1802; and whereas —— has produced satisfactory evidence that he is legally entitled to redeem the above described property, and that he has paid into the Treasury of the United States the amount of tax, penalty, costs and interest required by an act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes and for other purposes," sets levying direct taxes and for other purposes, acts levying direct taxes and for other purposes, approved June 8, 1812; amounting to the sum of dollars and cents, the receipt whereof, in full, is hereby seknowledged and confessed:

Now, therefore, this i- to certify that the property hereinbefore; described is hereby hence Juth discharged from all lien, charge or claim by reason of said tax, penalties, interest and c st.

Commissioner.

Approved by me, this — day of —, 1872.

Approved by me, this — day of —, 1872.

X. Purchasers of lands in South Carolina under "army and navy sales," which were not paid for in tuil Jane 8, 1872, will be allowed to redeem the same at any time prior to December 9, 1872, and applications for redemption

made by them prior to the last-named date will take precedence of all other. XI. In all cases in which the claims are for the refunding of the purchase money paid at a United States direct tax sale for lands of a United States direct tax sale for lands of which the purchaser has been dispossessed by judgment of a United States court, the claimant will be required to surrender to the treasury department the tax sale certificate issued ury department the tax sale certificate issued on account of said sale, where it is possible to do so. If for any reason this cannot be done, affidavits must be furnished by the claimant, setting forth a satisfactory reason why said certificate cannot be surrendered.

XII. A certified copy of the records of the proceedings of the court by which the purchaser was dispossessed of the lands purchased by him must be furnished in cach cuse.

XIII. The purchase money hald by one who

by him must be furnished in each case.

XIII. The purchase money paid by one who has been evicted from or turned out of possession of lands purchased by him, by the decision of a United States court, rendered prior to June 8, 1872, will be refunded to him upon his application therefor, supported by evidence of his purchase, his eviction, and of

evidence of his patchase, his control to the payment of the money claimed by him; but the land itself will remain charged with the amount of tax, penalty, interest and costs.

B. J. SWEET, Acting Commissioner Internal Revenue. Approved by me, this 29th day of July, 1872.
WM. A. RICHARDSON.

SHORE. CHICAGO, August 5.
The Iowa elevators, with 15,000 bushels of The lowa clevators, with 10,000 dusters of grain, were destroyed by fire to-day.

M. Burns's saddlery warehouse, Compton & Garrett's grocery store, and Lareman & Co.'s and Otweit & Brothers' dry goods stores, on Market street, were burned this morning. The stocks were nearly all destroyed, and the loss will reach \$75,000.

CONFLAGRATIONS ON SEA AND

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

will reach \$75,000. NEW YORK, August 5. Casey's turpentine factory was burned to day. Loss \$20,000. COLLINGWOOD, August 5.

The propeller Robertson, bound hither from Chicago, with over 16,000 bushels of wheat, has been burned. No lives were lost.

GREELEY IN GREENVILLE.

A Rousing Ratification of the Liberal Ticket in the Mountains.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] GREENVILLE, S. C., August 5.

The largest, most respectable and most enthusiastic meeting held in Greenville County for many years was held here to-day to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The entire Conservative strength of the county turned out to swell the demonstration. erles of resolutions, endorsing and applauding the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, were unanimously adopted, and ringing and eloquent speeches were made by Governor Perry, General Butler and others. The addresses were applauded to the echo, and the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed. The people of Greenville County see in this movement "the beginning of the end," and are more hopeful of the political future than at any previous time since the war. BOZINA.

THE SAVANNAH STREET CARS.

Queer Condition of Affairs-Two Sets of Cars-An Expedient that Doesn's

[From the Savannah News, August 5.]

On Satuday Messrs. McRae & Co., in accord-On Satuday Messrs. Mcitae & Co., in accord-with Commissioner Wayne's decision in the case of Messrs. Godfrey, Segur and Betrien, put on an extra car, with each white car, es-pecially for colored people. Though all of the cars are the same, some of the negroes do not-like to ride separate from the whites, though they have the front car. Three negroes got on the white car at Anderson street during, the day, and when informed that the other car was for their accommodation refused to ride in it, and walked down town. A numride in it, and walked down town. A num-ber of the more respectable and sensible col-ored people have, however, accepted the addi-tional cars as an evidence of the desire of the essees to meet their wishes under the law. and by thus availing themselves of the accom-modations tendered at great expense by the management, show their appreciation and gratitude as well as their politeness. Now that the colored people have as many and as good cars as the whites, all running on

the same time, what more should they reasonably ask? He must be a captious and bad spirited person who would expect more, much less express a desire for it. However, by the spirit in which the new arrangement is met, the good citizens of every color may judge whether the motive for the recent judge whether the motive for the recent attempts of some colored people to crowd in with the "white trash" originated in absence of necessary accommodations or in a desire to ferment a disturbance between the races. The lessees very justly complain that the increased expense of running two cars each trip will be a pecuniary loss to them. We would suggest that the two cars be coupled together, they do not seen the proper accordance. thus doing away with one horse, a conductor and a driver. We think this plan is possible, as there are no grades to overcome.

United States Commissioner Wayne has ren dered his decision in the case of the United States, on complaint of Avery Smith, colored, against Wm. O. Godfrey, white, for conspiracy to deprive the complainant of his rights by ejecting him from astreet car on the 28th ulto. The commissioner carefully reviews the law and facts in the case, and says:

"So far, then, as the court has been able to slit the evidence and bring it to the test of the law, the complainant had no right, privilege or immunity under the constitution or laws of Congress to be abridged. But, on the contra-ry, he stands before this court a deliberate violator of a legal regulation of the street car company, and, pro tanto; a disturber of the public tranquilling. Holding, moreover, a po-sition of trust and emolument under the United States Government, he should have been the last to foment disturbance of the public peace; and a comparative stranger to this mmunity besides, should have come among commanty besides, should have come among us bearing the olive branch of peace, and not the frebrand of social discord. It was by such men as himself that the riots of the evening of the 29th of July, in this city, were originated. And, justice to the truth of the inquest, compels the court to add, though with regret, that the management of the road, by its timid course, must take its share of the responsibility for them.

'In conclusion, it is a matter of gratifica tion to the court to observe that none of our respectable colored citizens appear to have been mixed up in the scenes that marred the fair isme of our peaceful city on the 28th and 29th of July last, but that those disgraceful acts appear to have been conceived, promo-ted and executed by bad men from other parts of the country, backed, however, it is true, unfortunately, by a few native rufflans; for there are rufflans among the colored people as well as among the whites, no race or color being exempt from the curse of ruffianism. "The charge against the prisoner not having been sustained, the marshal will discharge

im from his custody."

HOW GRANT TRAVELLED TO UTICA. Taking the Eric Route Because he has to Pay on the Central.

(From the Syracuse Courier, July 31.1 u. S. Grant, President of the United States, arrived in Utica yesterday. He came by the Erie Railway to Binghamton, and thence by the Deiaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroal to Utica. Our readers will wonder why the President preferred to hazard his life on the Erie Railway, inasmuch as he is accustomed to ride in palace care over first-place. time Eric Railway, institution as the is acces-tomed to ride in palace cars over first-class roads like the New York Central. The reason is as follows: Grant was dead headed over the Eric. He has to pay fare over the Central and Hudson River Road, and Ulysses isn't in the habit of paying anything when he car

nelp it. It will be remembered that Grant attended the funeral of the late General Thomas at Troy, April 8, 1870. He returned to New York Troy, April 8, 1870. He returned to New York in a special car via the Hudson River Ballroad. Shortly before the train arrived at Poughkeepsie, the conductor went into the car for the purpose of collecting fare from the President and party. He was met at the door by the Dent, who gruffly asked him "what he wanted." The conductor replied that he wanted the fare of the party. Dent declared that the President was insuited by such a request, as he was not in the babit of paying fares on the President was insulted by such a request, as he was not in the habit of paying fares on railroads. He declared that the President and party were insulted by the conductor, and that they would not pay one cent. Then, re-plied the conductor. I shall cut your car off at Poughkeepsle and leave it on the branch. Dent saw the conductor was in earnest, and proposed to compromise matters by telegraph-ing to Commodore Vanderbitt. The con-ductor assented to this proposition. In a few Dent saw noments the answer returned: "Collect fare from the whole party." Deat payed, and swore the President should never travel a mile over the Hudson River and New York Central. Shortly after this Boutwell ordered a tax of \$400,000 to be collected from the Central. This was simply a mean revenge. The money has not yet been paid, and may never be. So now Grant came to Utica on a couple of railroads on which he could get a pass. Commodore Vanderbitt probably feels very bad about it, as he has such a high opinion of Grant. It may be interesting to learn that the commodore and his whole family will vote against Grant and will give their immense influence to Hor ace Greeley.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

—Simeon Leland, an old hotel proprietor of New York city and Saratoga, is dead. —Sheridan and Grant went fishing Saturday, but they got to swearing over the result in North Carolina and caught no fish. Trevino, the defeated insurgent leader, scorns the offer of amnesty made by the Mexi-

can Government.

—The New York Internationalists have promulgated their long-threatened address to the

—A special dispatch to the New York Herald says that Dr. Witners and Colonel Mosby have gone to Bladensburg to settle their little difference of opinion at ten paces.

THE COLORED CADET.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

PRESIDENT GRANT AS THE BETRAY-ER OF THE BLACK BACE.

Astounding Revelations-Young Fred Grant's Conspiracy Against the Colored Cadet-The President Packs a Court-Martial to Secure his Expulsion-Why the Plot Failed - Something for Colored Republicans to

Every one remembers the case of Cadet-

smith, the colored boy, who, more than a

year ago, was sent to the Military Academy at

Vest Point, and everybody, we imagine, was

ontent that the temporary excitement over

the matter had pretty much settled itself and

passed out of mind. Not a little credit was

claimed for the persistency with which the

race and color," most of it, of course, falling

to the share of the President, the secre-

tary of war, and that immaculate Chris-

lad's rights were maintained "irrespective of .

tian soldier, General Howard. The dismal truth is now coming out.. A state of things is revealed, which, in meanness, shabbiness and unworthy conduct, certainly has no parallel in the misdoings of this administration, and the witness to prove it is the stout Connecticut Republican who has been this boy's steady friend from first to last, and who, we have a right to inler, down to the time when the scandal to which we refer was discovered, was a steady friend of the President and his administration. He is Mr. David Clark, of Hartford, and from his letter, just published in the New York Tribune, we glean these salient facts. Mr. Clark was this boy's friend and patron, and the recipient of his confidence, when he told his tale of real or fictitious woe. In his despair he begged to resign, and would have been allowed to do so, but the President, on one of his gyrations through Connecticut, being consulted by Mr. Clark, earnestly deprecated it. "Let him remain there," said the President, "and I will do all I can to protect him in his rights, and so shall the officers of the Academy, for I understand he passed the best examination of any of the appointments this year." These were brave words, and, coming from a soldier's lips, made their impression, and Mr. Clark, as he says, reluctantly acquiesced. Then came the courtmartial, of which Howard, as a mark of great favor to the race, was president, the acquittal of Smith on two charges, the conviction on the minor one of a row at a water-tank, and the reversal, totally unexpected by any one, of the finding of acquittal by the War Department. "The secrety of war," says Mr. Clark, was evidently disappointed that Smithwas not expelled." The rest of this dismal story we prefer giving in the witnesses own words, not

amazing affair: "General Heward visited me during the month of December following, and, in conversation with regard to the court-martial, said there was great disappointment at Washugton that sufficient cause was not found by he court to expel Cadet Smith. I inquired of him, 'Who were disappointed?' and he replied, Both the President and secretary of war.' I

eing willing even to seem to overstate this

'Both the President and secretary of war.' I then inquired, 'Why are they disappointed?' General Howard replied, 'In conversation with the secretary of war, he informed me that President Grant had called upon him prior to the appointments of the courts-martial and said:

"I suppose, Mr. Secretary, that you are about to appoint a court-martial for the trial of the colored Cadet Smith, at West Polat. I have received two or three letters from my have received two or three letters from m son Fred., who informs me that the cadetis every objectionable there; that there are strong prejudices existing against him, &c. Now, as this trial is to come off, Mr. Secretary, I trust that you will so make up the court as to cause

"There can be no doubt that the secretary of war, acting upon the suggestion of Presi-dent Grant, did constitute the court, including the judge advocate, of whom I have epoker with a special vow to secure the dismissal of edet Smith: and General Howard was I at the head, so that in case a majority of the court should meet the expectations of the court should meet the expectations of the President, his name might add weight to the verdict before the people of the country. But the record of the cadet was so good, the testimony of his accusers so filmsy, that the court could not find even an excuse for ordering his expulsion; and because of this fact the verdict as found was disapproved by the secretary of war, as it answered in no way to serve the plot to disgrace the persecuted colored boy."

Holl more Mr. Clark add:

Well may Mr. Clark add : "From that moment up to the present time I have never believed that General Grant has been in sympathy with the colored people. But I am convinced that all his professions of

friendship for them have been for the sake of his own personal or political advancement." Having said, and now repeating, that facts like these if proved (and they are not contradicted) ought to arouse the sensibilities of the negro race more than all the letters and essays on human equality that were ever written, we dismiss the matter in that aspect. and ask, with emphasis, what can be thought of the degradation of the public, and especially of the military service, when, at the instance of his own son, and he a party interested, the President of the United States, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, personally directs the secretary of war (who assents) to pack a court-martial, judge advocate and all, in order to convict and punish a military student, black or white, who happens to

be obnoxious to a member of his own family? ROUGH WOOLNG OF DEATH.

New York, August 5.

Fred. Tilitzke last night shot Mary Speezer, because she refused to marry him, and then rushed to the East, River and jumped overboard. Tilitzke was rescued by police and conveyed to a station-house. It is thought that Miss Speezer will recover.

A report recently made to the French Assembly shows that if the Communists had been less of an undisciplined and Ignorant mob their defeat would have been more doubtial. Out of seven hundred and twenty-six cannon with which they were provided they used only three hundred and twenty one. Ammunition was wasted in the most reckless manner; and order and system there was none. A blind fury, a temporary madness. manner; and order and system there was none. A blind fury, a temporary madness, gave the insurrection all its strength, and when that was exhausted, from the pure inability of human nature to sustain the violent strain put upon both mind and body, the collapse came swift and sudden. It is sad to read of the children, over six hundred in number, who took an active part with the Communists, and whose ages ranged from fifteen down to seven years. One thousand women were arrested after the entry of the troops down to seven years. One thousand women were arrested after the entry of the troops into Paris. That fifty-seven of these gave their occupation as washer-women is not sur-prising; but that dressmakers, milliners and prising; but that dressmakers, milliners and teachers should take part in such horrible scenes from free choice is most extraordinary. And these women were among the worst of the insurrectionists.

—A circular has been issued by the freasury department calling attention of mariners to the dangerous character of navigation on the Brazilian coast, opposite the northeastern point of the Province of Pernambuco. Four point of the Province of Pernamouco. Four large American ships have been wrecked in that latitude within the last four years. These ships stranded upon a reef which do., not appear to be put down in the charts.

_Eight lines of railroad are now under con struction in Northern Texas. Many of these are extensions of eastern lines, and three are links in the transcontinental system.